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## Epigenetic variation in plant responses to defence hormones

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• **Background and Aims** There is currently much speculation about the role of epigenetic variation as a determinant of heritable variation in ecologically important plant traits. However, we still know very little about the phenotypic consequences of epigenetic variation, in particular with regard to more complex traits related to biotic interactions.

• **Methods** Here, a test was carried out to determine whether variation in DNA methylation alone can cause heritable variation in plant growth responses to jasmonic acid and salicylic acid, two key hormones involved in induction of plant defences against herbivores and pathogens. In order to be able to ascribe phenotypic differences to epigenetic variation, the hormone responses were studied of epigenetic recombinant inbred lines (epiRILs) of *Arabidopsis thaliana* – lines that are highly variable at the level of DNA methylation but nearly identical at the level of DNA sequence.

• **Key Results** Significant heritable variation was found among epiRILs both in the means of phenotypic traits, including growth rate, and in the degree to which these responded to treatment with jasmonic acid and salicylic acid. Moreover, there was a positive epigenetic correlation between the responses of different epiRILs to the two hormones, suggesting that plant responses to herbivore and pathogen attack may have a similar molecular epigenetic basis.

• **Conclusions** This study demonstrates that epigenetic variation alone can cause heritable variation in, and thus potentially microevolution of, plant responses to defence hormones. This suggests that part of the variation of plant defences observed in natural populations may be due to underlying epigenetic, rather than entirely genetic, variation.

**Key words:** *Arabidopsis thaliana*, DNA methylation, epigenetic recombinant inbred line, epiRIL, growth rate, induced defence, jasmonic acid, salicylic acid.

### INTRODUCTION

Plants have evolved an impressive suite of mechanisms that allow them to respond plastically to changing environmental conditions and thus to persist in variable environments. One important class of such response mechanisms are induced defences, i.e. chemical or physical defences that are produced rapidly in response to pathogen or herbivore attack and that therefore, in contrast to constitutive defences, avoid the waste of valuable resources when enemies are absent or rare (e.g. Karban and Baldwin, 1997; Agrawal, 2001; Karban *et al.*, 2002; Kempel *et al.*, 2011). Two of the key elements in the signalling cascades of induced plant defences are the hormones jasmonic acid (JA) and salicylic acid (SA). Jasmonic acid is mainly involved in the production of defences against insect herbivores (Thaler *et al.*, 1996; McConn *et al.*, 1997; Baldwin, 1998; Cipollini and Redman, 1999), whereas SA is involved in plant responses to fungal, bacterial and viral pathogens (Delaney, 1997, and citations therein). Although the induction of defences against herbivores and pathogens generally appears to be controlled by separate molecular pathways (e.g. Thomma *et al.*, 1998), their expression can sometimes be antagonistic (Kunkel and Brooks, 2002). The nature of this relationship determines whether the two kinds of defences can act, and evolve, independently, or whether there are physiological or genetic trade-offs between them.

One key question on variation in phenotypic traits, such as growth or induced defence, concerns the amount of variation that is heritable, because this heritable variation determines the evolutionary potential of traits and thus their ability to adapt to local environmental conditions. We know that there is significant heritable variation in many ecologically important plant traits, including phenotypic plasticity and induced defences, in many plant species (Linhart and Grant, 1996; Agrawal *et al.*, 2002; Pigliucci, 2005), including *Arabidopsis thaliana* (Koornneef *et al.*, 2004). The usual assumption is that such heritable variation reflects underlying variation in DNA sequence.

Recently, increasing evidence has accumulated showing that heritable phenotypic variation can also be brought about by underlying variation in epigenetic modifications of the genome, such as DNA methylation or histone modifications (Jaenisch and Bird, 2003), which themselves can be heritable and to some degree independent of DNA sequence variation (Vaughn *et al.*, 2007; Bossdorf *et al.*, 2008; Jablonka and Raz, 2009; Johannes *et al.*, 2009). Heritable epigenetic variation has been found to influence flowering time, height and fitness of plants (Johannes *et al.*, 2009; Roux *et al.*, 2011), as well as their phenotypic plasticity in response to different nutrient (Bossdorf *et al.*, 2010) or light conditions (Tatra *et al.*, 2000). Nothing is known, however, about the potential role of epigenetic variation for heritable variation in induced plant defences.

Testing for epigenetic influences on phenotypic variation is not a trivial task, because in most natural systems epigenetic variation is confounded with DNA sequence variation, and it therefore becomes difficult to ascribe phenotypic differences to underlying epigenetic differences (Richards, 2006, 2008; Bossdorf *et al.*, 2008). One elegant solution to this problem, at least for proof-of-principle, is the use of epigenetic recombinant inbred lines (epiRILs; Johannes *et al.*, 2009; Reinders *et al.*, 2009), which have been constructed to be highly variable at the epigenetic level, but nearly identical at the level of DNA sequence. Since the epigenetic variation among epiRILs is heritable (Johannes *et al.*, 2009), and there is virtually no DNA sequence variation, any observed heritable phenotypic variation, i.e. significant line effects, must be of epigenetic origin.

Here, we used epiRILs of *A. thaliana* to address the following questions. (1) Does epigenetic variation among lines cause heritable variation in mean plant growth, phenology and reproduction? (2) Can we find epigenetic variation in plant responsiveness to JA and SA, and thus, indirectly, in induced defences, and, if yes, (3) what is the relationship between the responses of epiRILs to the two signalling hormones?

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study system

*Arabidopsis thaliana* is a small annual weed in the mustard family (Brassicaceae). It is a predominantly selfing ruderal species that usually occurs in open or disturbed habitats. *Arabidopsis thaliana* is the model species of plant biology (ASPB, 2002) and also a popular study system in ecological and evolutionary genetics and genomics (Mitchell-Olds and Schmitt, 2006). The biochemical and physiological basis of its defence against herbivores and pathogens, as well as the ecological relevance and evolutionary dynamics of these defence mechanisms have been thoroughly studied (e.g. Wittstock and Halkier, 2002; Tian *et al.*, 2003; Weinig *et al.*, 2003; Kliebenstein *et al.*, 2005). Among others, we know that JA and SA play a key role in the species' defence against herbivores and pathogens (e.g. Traw and Bergelson, 2003), and that natural variation exists in the constitutive and induced chemical defences of *A. thaliana* (e.g. Mauricio and Rausher, 1997; Kliebenstein *et al.*, 2001).

In our study, we worked with epiRILs of *A. thaliana*, which are characterized by a large amount of heritable among-line variation in DNA methylation, but are nearly identical at the level of DNA sequence (Johannes *et al.*, 2009). A detailed description of the creation of these lines can be found in Johannes *et al.* (2009). Briefly, the epiRILs are derived from a cross of the hypomethylation mutant *Col-ddm1* (Kakutani *et al.*, 1995), which shows a 70 % reduction of overall DNA methylation, with its wild type. Backcrossing the heterozygous F<sub>1</sub> with the wild type created, through recombination, a large amount of variation in DNA methylation. About half of this artificially created epigenetic variation has been found to be inherited over eight generations (Johannes *et al.*, 2009). For the epiRIL population, Johannes *et al.* (2009) selected only plants that were homozygous wild type at the DDM1 locus,

and used these to create several hundred inbred lines from single seed. First phenotypic screenings demonstrated that there is also heritable variation in phenotype (growth, fitness and phenology) among the epiRILs (Johannes *et al.*, 2009; Roux *et al.*, 2011). In our experiment, we used 12 epiRILs of the ninth generation. Based on data from a larger screening experiment with 135 lines (Zhang *et al.*, unpubl. res.), these 12 lines were selected to represent the greatest possible variation in plant growth (biomass production).

### Experiment

In order to test for heritable variation in plant responses to JA and SA among the epiRILs, we conducted an experiment in which we subjected replicate plants of each of the 12 lines to either single or weekly application of JA or SA.

Seeds of all lines were stratified under cold (4 °C), dark conditions for 2 d, and then transferred to a short-day growth chamber (8/16 h light/dark, 21 °C). Ten days later, we transplanted seedlings individually into 5 cm pots filled with a standard potting soil and randomized these pots in the growth chamber. After another 2 weeks, we transferred the plants to a long-day growth chamber (Percival E-36L, Percival Scientific, Perry, USA) with long-day conditions (16/8 h, 24/20 °C day/night) where the experiment was conducted and the plants were grown until harvest.

There were five experimental treatments: (1) control; (2) a single application of JA, (3) repeated application of JA; (4) a single application of SA; and (5) repeated application of SA, with eight replicates for each epiRIL × treatment combination, thus a total of 480 plants. The hormones were applied by spraying rosettes with a 0.50 mM solution of JA (Sigma-Aldrich GmbH, Switzerland) or a 0.50 mM solution of SA (Sigma-Aldrich GmbH, Switzerland), respectively. We always sprayed plants from the same direction and height until their surfaces were completely wet. Plants that were treated once were sprayed when they were 6 weeks old; plants that were treated repeatedly were sprayed five times, starting at week 4. Within the growth chamber, the positions of the plants were completely randomized, and re-randomized weekly.

To estimate the growth rates of epiRILs, we measured the rosette diameters of all plants four times at weeks 4, 5, 6 and 7, fitted a power function  $y = ab^x$  to these data, separately for each plant individual, and used the parameter  $b$  as the measure of growth rate. In addition, we recorded the time to flowering daily of all plants during the experiment. When the plants were 11 weeks old and all had produced fruits, we measured plant height and counted the numbers of siliques on each plant as a measure of reproduction. After that, we cut the above-ground biomass, dried it at 70 °C until 48 h, and weighed it.

### Statistical analyses

To test for heritable variation among epiRILs in mean phenotypes, as well as in their responses to the hormone treatments, we analysed all data with linear models that included

TABLE 1. Summary of analyses of variance testing for the effects of epigenetic variation, treatment of plants with defence hormones, and their interaction on plant growth, phenology and reproduction

Source*	d.f.	Growth rate		Flowering time		Plant height		Biomass		Fruit number	
		F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Line	11	27.04	<0.001	6.67	<0.001	9.51	<0.001	17.43	<0.001	6.82	<0.001
Treatment	4	1.21	0.305	3.81	0.005	1.02	0.396	4.10	0.003	2.06	0.085
Line $\times$ treatment	44	2.20	<0.001	0.89	0.678	0.69	0.934	1.28	0.115	0.80	0.811
Error	404										

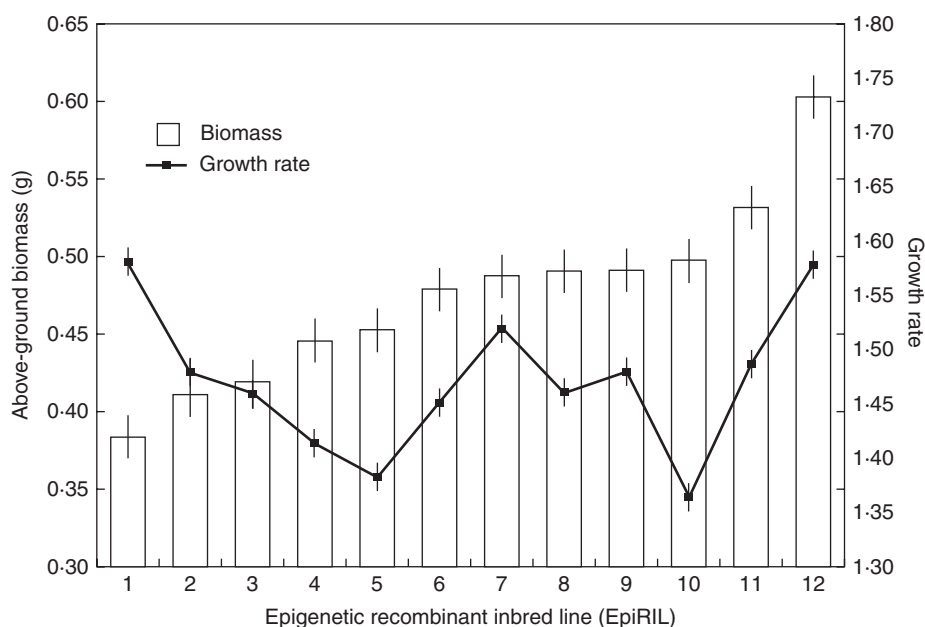
\* Line = differences between epigenetic recombinant inbred lines of *Arabidopsis thaliana*.

treatment, line (=epiRIL) as well as the treatment  $\times$  line interaction as fixed effects. Lines were treated as fixed effects because they were non-randomly selected from the pool of epiRILs. A significant line effect indicates epigenetically based heritable variation in mean phenotype; a significant line  $\times$  treatment effect indicates epigenetically based heritable variation in plasticity. For all variables, the residuals were normally distributed, hence no data transformations were necessary. All analyses were done in JMP (JMP 9.0; SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA).

In addition, we wanted to test whether there is a relationship between JA responses and SA responses of epiRILs. For each trait and each of the four hormone treatments, we calculated the responsiveness of each line as the percentage change from the average value in the controls relative to that in the respective treatment, and we then calculated Pearson's correlations for the four possible combinations JA1–SA1, JA1–SA5, JA5–SA1 and JA5–SA5. However, since in each of

TABLE 2. Flowering time, plant height and reproduction (means  $\pm$  s.e.), averaged over all treatments, of the 12 epigenetic recombinant inbred lines (epiRILs) of *Arabidopsis thaliana* used in this study

Line	Days to flowering	Plant height (cm)	Fruit number
1	55.63 $\pm$ 0.27	35.72 $\pm$ 0.73	170.04 $\pm$ 5.92
2	55.93 $\pm$ 0.26	37.46 $\pm$ 0.71	182.56 $\pm$ 5.76
3	56.55 $\pm$ 0.26	37.73 $\pm$ 0.72	174.50 $\pm$ 5.84
4	56.30 $\pm$ 0.27	38.82 $\pm$ 0.73	164.71 $\pm$ 5.92
5	56.68 $\pm$ 0.26	38.73 $\pm$ 0.71	199.90 $\pm$ 5.76
6	57.06 $\pm$ 0.26	34.00 $\pm$ 0.72	169.23 $\pm$ 5.84
7	55.85 $\pm$ 0.26	33.49 $\pm$ 0.72	193.26 $\pm$ 5.84
8	54.90 $\pm$ 0.26	39.69 $\pm$ 0.71	159.18 $\pm$ 5.76
9	57.54 $\pm$ 0.28	36.48 $\pm$ 0.75	162.75 $\pm$ 6.11
10	56.41 $\pm$ 0.27	34.49 $\pm$ 0.73	173.09 $\pm$ 5.92
11	56.44 $\pm$ 0.27	34.49 $\pm$ 0.73	153.18 $\pm$ 5.92
12	56.05 $\pm$ 0.26	33.83 $\pm$ 0.71	150.88 $\pm$ 5.76

FIG. 1. Biomass production and growth rates (means  $\pm$  s.e.), averaged over all treatments, of the 12 epigenetic recombinant inbred lines of *Arabidopsis thaliana* used in this study. See Methods for definition of growth rate.

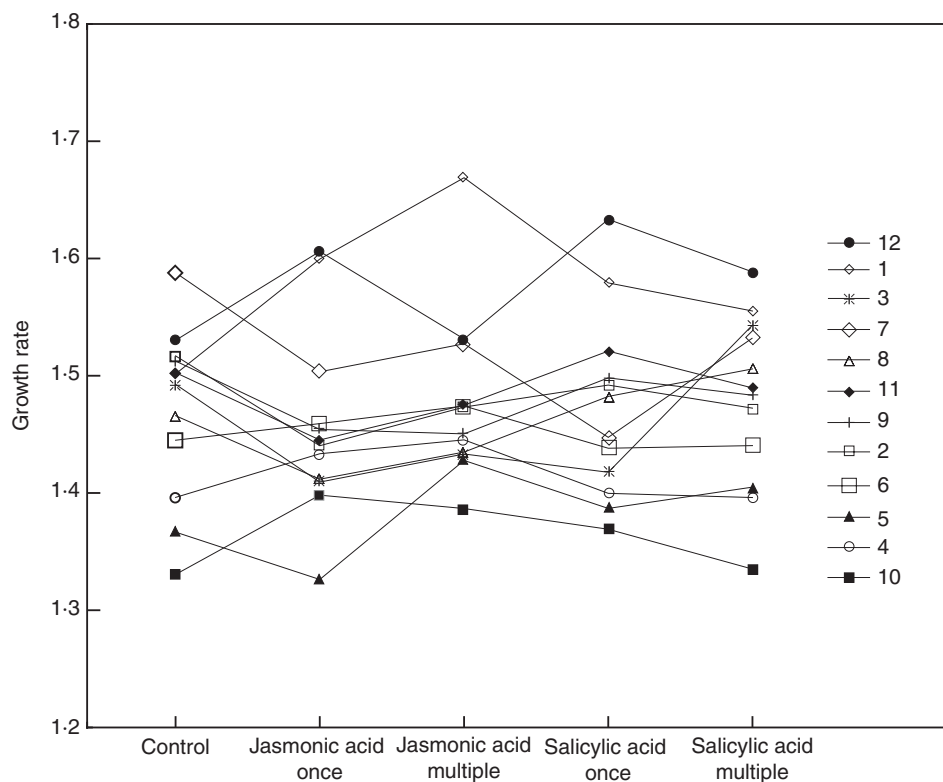


FIG. 2. Responses in growth rate of 12 epigenetic recombinant inbred lines (epiRILs) of *Arabidopsis thaliana* to treatments involving single or repeated application of jasmonic acid or salicylic acid. See Methods for definition of growth rate.

these cases spurious correlations must be expected from the shared control value in the denominator, we tested the significance of these correlations with permutation tests that removed possible epigenetic correlations between two responses while maintaining the spurious correlation. This was achieved by randomizing treatment means across epiRILs and recalculating the JA–SA correlation, as described above, from these values. The resulting correlations then only reflect the spurious parts, and a confidence envelope based on 3000 permutations can be used to test whether the observed correlation value significantly differs from this expectation. If yes, it is considered to be evidence of a true epigenetic correlation.

## RESULTS

Across lines, spraying plants with JA or SA decreased plant biomass and delayed plant flowering. These effects were generally more pronounced for JA than for SA, and they were stronger when hormones were applied several times, rather than only once. We found that there was significant heritable variation among epiRILs for all of the measured traits (Tables 1 and 2). These line effects were strongest for the growth rates and biomasses of epiRILs (Fig. 1). Moreover, epiRILs also differed significantly in their growth rate responses to the experimental treatments (Table 1), indicating epigenetically based heritable variation in plant responses to defence hormones. While some lines clearly suffered from the hormone application and delayed their growth in response to JA, SA or both hormones, the growth rate of other lines

TABLE 3. Epigenetic correlations (represented by Pearson's  $r$ ) between the mean phenotypic responses (percentage change relative to control plants) of 12 epiRILs of *A. thaliana* to treatment with jasmonic acid (JA) vs. salicylic acid (SA), treated either once (JA1/SA1) or five times (JA5/SA5)

	Growth rate	Flowering time	Plant height	Biomass	Fruit number
JA1–SA1	0.750**	0.323	0.862***	0.684*	0.658*
JA1–SA5	0.429	0.673*	0.870***	0.922***	0.783**
JA5–SA1	0.624*	0.576*	0.806**	0.769**	0.734**
JA5–SA5	0.461	0.663*	0.785**	0.834***	0.643*

To control for potential spurious correlation, significance levels were obtained with permutation tests as described in the text. \* $P < 0.05$ ; \*\* $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ .

increased in response to the hormone treatments (Fig. 2). Out of 20 different pairwise correlations between line responses to JA and SA, 17 were positive, and these correlations remained significant even after scrutinizing them with the permutation test that accounted for spurious correlations (Table 3).

## DISCUSSION

Little is known about the phenotypic effects of heritable epigenetic variation in plants. Here we used epiRILs of *A. thaliana* to demonstrate that heritable variation in DNA methylation alone can cause significant variation in



ecologically important plant traits, including plant growth rate and the plant responses to defence hormones.

#### *Epigenetic variation in ecologically important traits*

There was highly significant variation in mean phenotype among epiRILs for all of the traits analysed in our study. As epiRILs are almost identical at the level of DNA sequence, but harbour several orders of magnitude more variation at the level of DNA methylation, the observed variation is most probably of epigenetic origin. Our results are in accordance with previous epiRIL studies (Johannes *et al.*, 2009; Reinders *et al.*, 2009; Roux *et al.*, 2011), and they add to the growing body of evidence that epigenetic variation alone can cause heritable variation in ecologically important traits.

While previous epiRIL studies have already demonstrated heritable variation in some of the measured traits (Johannes *et al.*, 2009; Roux *et al.*, 2011), our study is the first that examined effects on plant growth rates. Growth rate is one of the key determinants of plant life-history strategy (Grime and Hunt, 1975; Reich *et al.*, 1992; Grime, 2001), and it is related, among others, to the defence strategies of plants (Coley, 1988) and their invasiveness (Dawson *et al.*, 2011). Our study shows that epigenetic variation can cause heritable variation and thus potentially microevolution of this important trait.

#### *Epigenetic variation in responses to defence hormones*

Induced defences allow plants to optimize resource allocation by producing defences only when needed (Herms and Mattson, 1992; Karban and Baldwin, 1997; Agrawal *et al.*, 1999). Heritable variation in inducibility, in turn, allows adaptation and thus fine-tuning of this ability to local herbivore regimes. Here, we found significant epigenetic variation in plant responses to JA and SA, the two key hormones involved in induced herbivore and pathogen defence, respectively. As such variation in response to JA and SA is usually associated with variation in the strength of induced defence, or with different defence strategies, our results suggest that induced plant defence can be variable, and thus potentially evolve, based on epigenetic variation. Interestingly, we found significant epigenetic variation in hormone responses only with regard to plant growth rates even though two other traits (plant biomass and flowering time) were both variable among epiRILs and generally affected by the hormone treatments.

In a few epiRILs, multiple application of a defence hormone had an opposite effect to its single application. We can only speculate about the underlying causes for this. Jasmonic acid and SA are not only involved in the induction of plant defences, but they are also known to affect many other processes in plants (Raskin, 1992; Creelman and Mullet, 1997), several of which influence the traits we measured in our study. If different pathways that respond to JA or SA have different sensitivities, this could generally create the observed patterns of opposite responses at different JA/SA intensities. Moreover, the pattern was only observed in some epiRILs, hence specific DNA methylation changes appear to have contributed to this.

Previously, Stokes *et al.* (2002) reported on a heritable epigenetic variant of *A. thaliana* with increased expression of the SA pathway and thus increased pathogen resistance, and Reinders *et al.* (2009) found significant variation for resistance to the bacterial pathogen *Pseudomonas syringae* in another population of epiRILs. Although these studies did not discriminate between constitutive and induced defences, they also suggest, as does our study, a potential for heritable epigenetic variation in plant defences.

Quantitative genetic studies of plant defence often find substantial heritable variation in both constitutive and induced plant defences within and among natural populations (e.g. Agrawal *et al.*, 2002; Handley *et al.*, 2005; Gols *et al.*, 2008). It is possible that part of this variation reflects underlying epigenetic rather than genetic variation.

Another intriguing result of our study is the positive epigenetic correlation between plant responses to JA and SA, which indicates a common molecular basis of the observed epigenetic variation in plant responses to the two hormones. This is somewhat surprising because many previous studies found the two defences to involve separate molecular pathways (e.g. Thomma *et al.*, 1998), or their expression to be antagonistic (Kunkel and Brooks, 2002). Neither seems to be the case in our data. We do not know what the molecular mechanism behind this positive correlation is, but one important implication is that, at least in this system, one should expect correlated epigenetic evolution of plant responses to JA and SA induction. Detailed molecular studies are necessary to elucidate the precise mechanisms underlying this positive correlation.

#### *Conclusions*

Our study demonstrates, for the first time, that epigenetic variation alone can cause heritable variation in, and thus potentially microevolution of, plant growth rates and responses to defence hormones. It will be interesting to see to what extent the conclusions from our proof-of-principle system also apply to real ecological systems, and how common ecologically relevant epigenetic variation, as observed here, is in natural populations. Clearly, field studies and studies of natural genotypes (e.g. Herrera and Bazaga 2010) will be needed to address this question.

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